

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 276 567 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 05.10.1994

(21) Application No 9404338.7

(22) Date of Filing 07.03.1994

(30) Priority Data

(31) 9307225 (32) 03.04.1993 (33) GB

(71) Applicant(s)

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

**Harwell Laboratory, DIDCOT, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RA,
United Kingdom**

(72) Inventor(s)

Peter David Martin

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

**Peter Turquand Mansfield
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Patents
Department, Building 329, Harwell Laboratory,
DIDCOT, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RA, United Kingdom**

(51) INT CL⁵

B01J 19/10 , B06B 3/00

(52) UK CL (Edition M)

B1X X22B

U1S S1089 S1608

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2243092 A GB 0891152 A SU 001245396 A1

US 4731227 A

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition M) **B1X X22B**

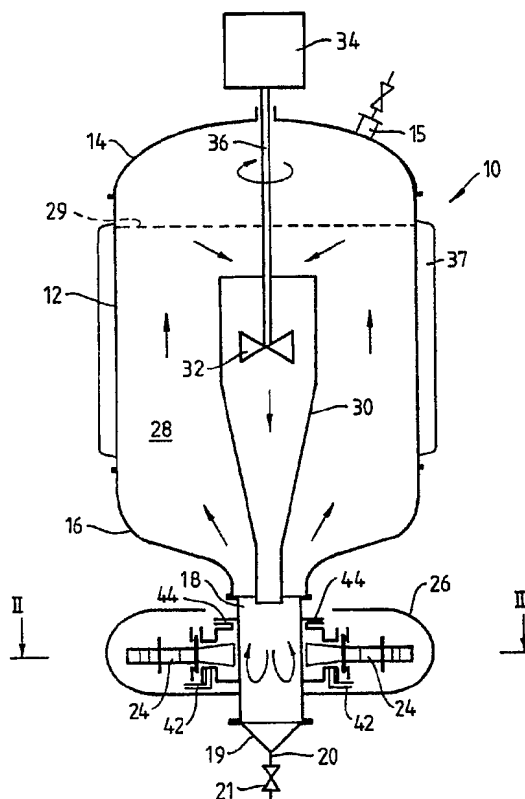
INT CL⁵ **B01J 19/10 , B06B 3/00 3/02 3/04**

WPI

(54) Processing vessel with ultrasonics

(57) A processing vessel 10 for a liquid includes an impeller 32 in an open-ended shroud 30 to cause circulation. The base of the vessel 10 communicates with a short duct 18 closed at its lower end, and the shroud is shaped to ensure circulation into this dead-end duct. The duct is provided with ultrasonic modules 24 so that its contents are subjected to intense insonation. The insonation of the liquid can lead to improvements in the product of processes such as crystallisation. In another embodiment (Fig 3), a hollow torus (90) is suspended in the vessel. The torus contains the ultrasonic modules and the impeller draws liquid through the central hole of the torus.

Fig.1.



GB 2 276 567 A

1/3

Fig.1.

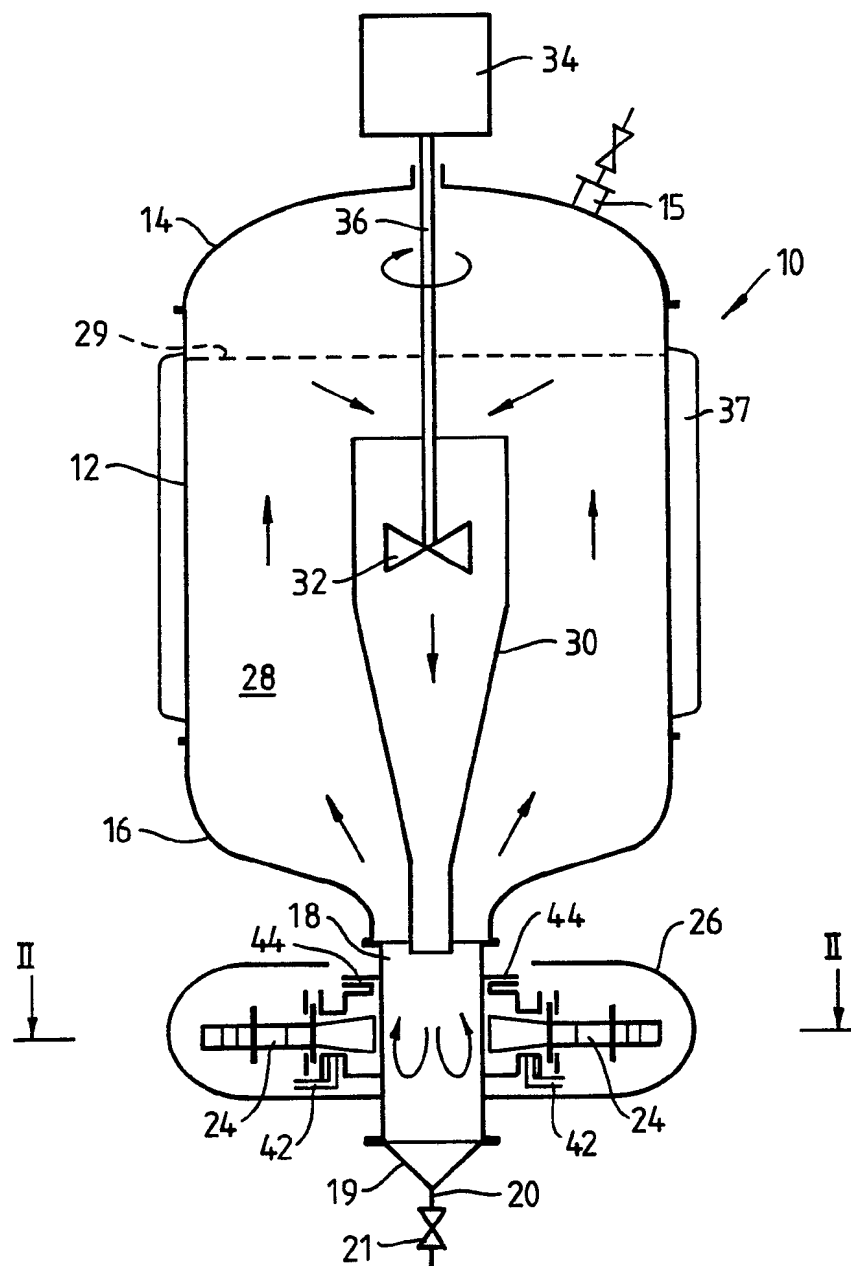


Fig. 2.

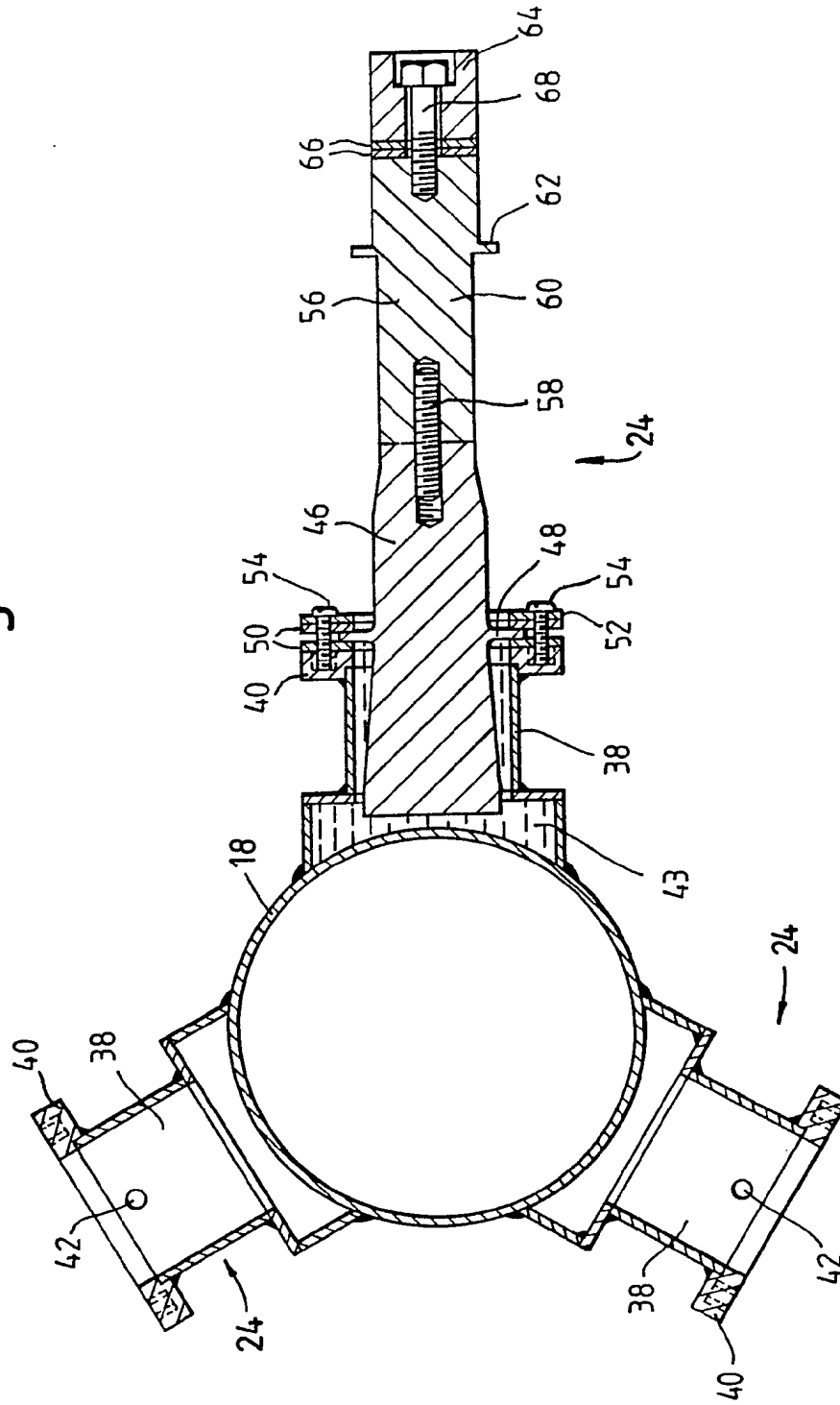
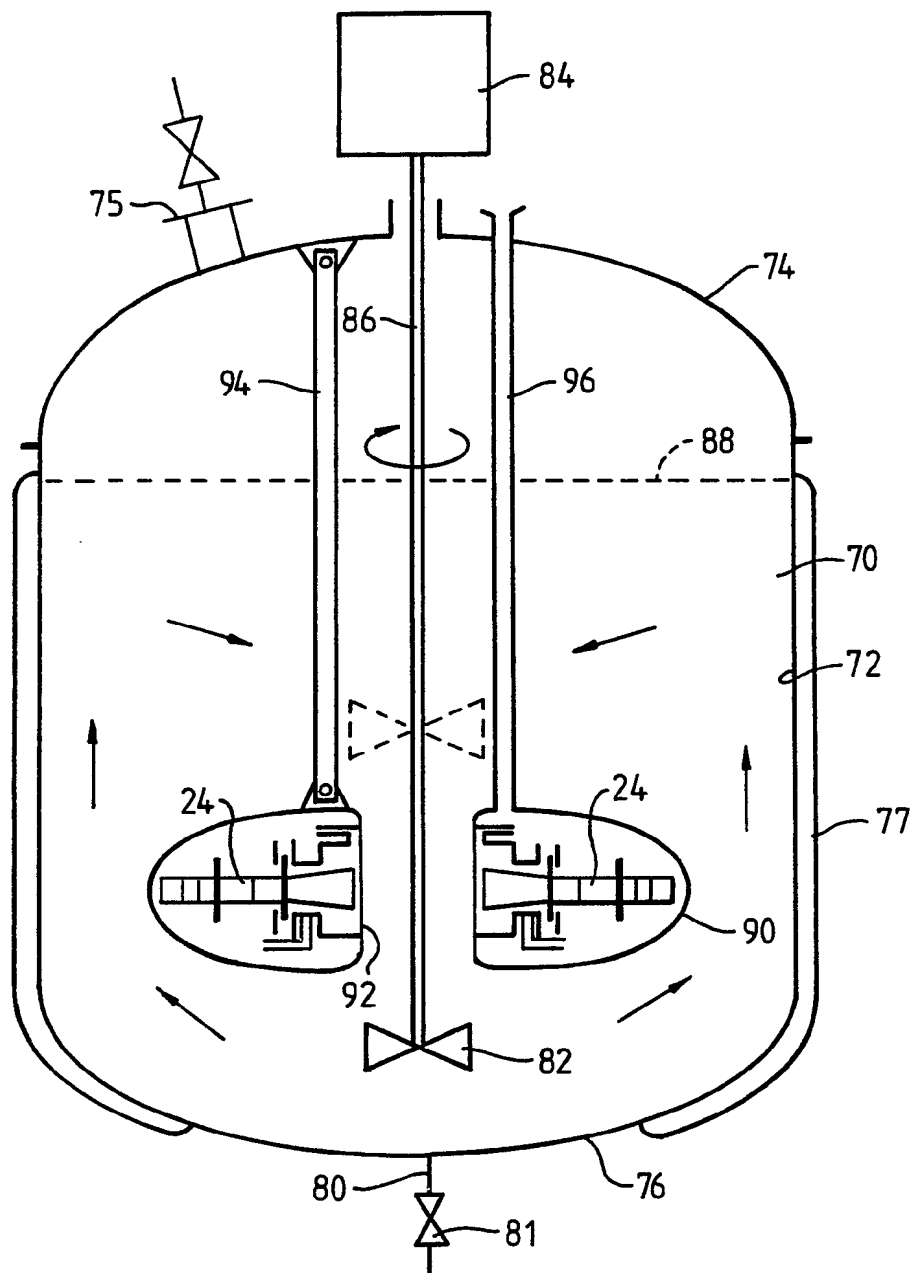


Fig.3.



Processing Vessel

5 This invention relates to a vessel for use in processing liquids or liquid/solid mixtures, and in particular to a vessel for subjecting the liquid or liquid/solid mixture to insonation.

10 If a liquid is subjected to a high ultrasonic intensity, for example above 0.3 W/cm^2 , then there is a significant deposition of energy into the liquid through attenuation and non-linear effects. This can be associated with cavitation in which small bubbles are created which are filled with vapour or gas, and which collapse rapidly during the compression half-cycle of the ultrasonic wave. Temperature transients of thousands of degrees and pressure transients of hundreds of atmospheres are produced over volumes a few tens to hundreds of micrometres across. Transient shock waves are also produced in the vicinity of the cavitation bubbles. The resulting chemical changes may be referred to as sonochemistry, while there may also be physical changes, such as emulsification. A device for subjecting liquid in a tube of 125 mm bore to such insonation is described in GB 2 243 092 A. However only a small volume of liquid can be insonated in such a device, and the use of such a device in a pumped loop connected to a reaction vessel (as suggested in that document) is not always acceptable.

30 According to the present invention there is provided a processing vessel comprising walls and a base defining a container for a liquid the container defining no loops, an impeller to cause flow of liquid in the container, means to define a duct whose bore communicates with the liquid in the container and means to subject liquid in the duct to a high ultrasonic intensity, and the impeller

35

being arranged to cause circulation of liquid between the duct and other parts of the vessel.

5 The duct may be a dead-end duct forming part of the
base of the container. In this case there is desirably a
shroud arranged to constrain the liquid flow in the
vicinity of the impeller, the shroud being shaped so as
to eject a jet of liquid into the duct. Alternatively
the duct may be supported within the container away from
10 the walls thereof, and aligned with such a shroud. The
duct might be just below the surface of the liquid, and
the shroud be arranged to send a jet of liquid into the
duct. Alternatively the duct might be immersed within
the liquid, so liquid can flow through it, and in this
15 case the duct may form at least part of the shroud.

 In a preferred arrangement the container is of
generally cylindrical shape, and the shroud is of
circular cross-section. Where there is a dead-end duct,
20 the base, the walls and the duct may all form parts of a
single integral component. Alternatively one or more of
them may be separate, and connected for example by
flanges. The dead-end duct may be provided with a port
and valve at its closed end so liquid and solid particles
25 can be drained from the container.

 The vessel thus provides a single self-contained
unit whereby a liquid can be processed. All or most of
the surfaces with which the liquid comes in contact may
30 be of electropolished stainless steel for example, so the
vessel can be suitable for treating liquids which must be
kept very clean and sterile. No external pipe loops are
required, and no pump is needed to bring about liquid
flow. A conventional reaction vessel with a conventional
35 impeller can be modified to form the processing vessel of
the invention with only minor modifications to the

reaction vessel itself and only a small change in the capacity of the reaction vessel.

The process may involve a chemical reaction.

5 Alternatively or additionally it may involve
crystallisation. With several different materials it has
been found that insonation with intense ultrasound
reduces the extent to which supersaturated solutions can
develop, by triggering nucleation, so that crystal-
10 lisation occurs at lower supersaturation. This is of
particular relevance when very pure crystalline products
are formed, as the purity of the liquid and cleanliness
of the vessel surfaces means that crystallisation nuclei
are not otherwise present. The process vessel of the
15 invention can hence enable a purer crystalline product to
be obtained, and can enable different sizes of crystals
to be formed. The resulting crystalline material, when
separated from the liquid, may for example be more free-
flowing, and may be of greater bulk density.

20

The invention will now be further described, by way
of example only, and with reference to the accompanying
drawings in which:

25 Figure 1 shows a longitudinal sectional view, in a
vertical plane, of a processing vessel;

Figure 2 shows a sectional view on the line II-II of
Figure 1; and

30

Figure 3 shows a longitudinal sectional view, in a
vertical plane, of an alternative processing
vessel.

35 Referring to Figure 1, a processing vessel 10
comprises a tubular cylindrical stainless steel wall 12

with flanges at each end, a domed lid 14 at the top with a valved inlet duct 15, and a curved reducer 16 forming a base. The reducer 16 defines a flanged port of internal diameter 130 mm at the centre of the base to which is
5 connected a flanged duct 18 of the same diameter. The duct 18 is of length 300 mm, and at its lower end is closed by a conical end plate 19 provided with a drain tube 20 and a valve 21. During operation of the processing vessel 10 the valve 21 is kept closed. The
10 duct 18 is provided with three ultrasonic modules 24 equally spaced around it, which are described in detail below in relation to Figure 2, and the modules 24 are enclosed by a two-piece annular protective cover 26 of U-shaped section.

15 The wall 12 is of diameter 450 mm and height 700 mm, so that the wall 12, the reducer 16, and the duct 18 together define a liquid container 28 of volume about 150 litres, the typical liquid level 29 being indicated by a
20 broken line. Coaxially supported within the container 28 is a stainless steel tubular shroud 30 open at each end, with a cylindrical upper section of diameter 210 mm, a conically tapering middle section, and a cylindrical lower section of diameter 60 mm; the upper end of the
25 shroud 30 is below the liquid level 29, while its lower end is level with the top of the duct 18. Within the upper section is an impeller 32 driven by a motor 34 by means of a shaft 36 which extends through an axial port in the lid 14. The container 28 is also provided with a
30 heat transfer jacket 37.

Referring now to Figure 2 there is shown a cross-sectional view of the duct 18 and the three ultrasonic modules 24, only one of which is shown completely. The
35 duct 18 is of wall thickness 2.5 mm and bore diameter 130 mm. Three stepped stainless steel collars 38 of wall

thickness 3 mm are welded to the outside of the duct 18 in a common plane, equally spaced around it; at the outer end of each is a mounting flange 40. Referring also to Figure 1, each collar 38 is provided with inlet ports 42 and outlet ports 44 for circulating olive oil 43 through the collar 38 and a heat exchanger (not shown). Each collar 38 encloses one end of a generally cylindrical titanium alloy half-wavelength coupler 46 (only one being shown in Figure 2) which has a nodal flange 48. The coupler 46 is held coaxial with the collar 38 with its end face 6 mm from the outside of the wall of the duct 18 by clamping the outer edge of the nodal flange 48 between two silicone rubber gaskets 50 held between the mounting flange 40 and a steel clamping ring 52 and secured by screws 54 (only two are shown).

To the other end of the coupler 46 is firmly fixed a transducer assembly 56 by means of a short threaded stud 58 which engages in correspondingly threaded holes in the coupler 46 and the assembly 56. The abutting faces are smooth and flat to maximize the coupling of ultrasonic waves from the assembly 56 into the coupler 46. The resonant frequency of the assembly 56 is 20 kHz, and the coupler 46 is half a wavelength long at that frequency, so that the flange 48 is at a position which in operation is a node of displacement. The end of the coupler 46 adjacent to the assembly 56 is 33 mm in diameter (the same diameter as the adjacent end of the assembly 56), but the other end is of diameter 50 mm in order to couple ultrasound more efficiently into the olive oil 43. At each end is a short cylindrical portion; between the wider end portion and the flange 48 the coupler 46 tapers uniformly; the coupler 46 has the same diameter at each side of the flange 48 and on each side of the flange 48 is a fillet; and between the flange 48 and the narrower end portion is a cylindrical portion and then a short

tapered portion.

The transducer assembly 56 comprises a generally cylindrical titanium alloy coupling block 60 (which also defines a nodal flange 62) and a cylindrical titanium alloy backing block 64, between which are sandwiched two annular discs 66 of pzt (lead zirconate titanate) piezo-electric material polarized in opposite directions. The assembly 56 is held together by an 8 mm diameter bolt 68 which is tight enough to ensure the discs 66 remain in compression in operation. The dimensions and masses are such that the assembly 56 resonates at about 20 kHz. Such an assembly is available from Sonic Systems, Isle Brewers, Taunton, Somerset.

In operation of the processing vessel 10 each transducer assembly 56 is connected to a respective 20 kHz signal generator (not shown), the electrical signals being supplied to the adjacent faces of the discs 66 and the outer faces being earthed. Typically each generator might provide an electrical power of about 300 W to the assembly 56. Olive oil 43 is circulated through the collars 38 and the heat exchanger to prevent overheating. Due to energy losses, principally due to reflection at the interface between the olive oil 43 and the duct 18, the sonic power to which the liquid inside the duct 18 is subjected is about 200 W from each assembly 56. Where the liquid is water, cavitation has been found to occur over the length of the duct 18 (about 300 mm), so the treated volume is about 3.6 litres.

At the same time the impeller 32 is activated so that the liquid is circulated, as indicated by the arrows, into the dead-end duct 18 and around the remainder of the container 28. Hence substantially all the liquid in the container 28 is, over a period of time,

subjected to the intense insonation within the duct 18. For example the liquid might be one whose pH is being gradually changed (by addition of an acid or an alkali) so that crystallisation of a product occurs; or

5 supersaturation may occur as a result of addition of a reagent to form a compound with a solute dissolved in the liquid, the compound being of lower solubility; or supersaturation might be brought about by addition of another solvent; or by changing the temperature of the
10 liquid. The use of the processing vessel 10 enables the crystallisation process to be carried out in a more controlled manner, and enables a purer product to be obtained.

15 It will be appreciated that the processing vessel may differ from that described above while remaining within the scope of the invention. The container 28 might have a different volume, for example the wall 12 might be 1.0 m high and 0.6 m diameter so the volume is
20 about 300 litres, and the duct 18 might be of larger diameter for example 225 mm, so the insonated volume is larger. The wall 12, reducer 16 and duct 18 might be of a different material, for example the wall 12 and reducer 16 of glassed steel, and the duct 18 of a corrosion
25 resistant alloy. The duct 18 might also be provided with a liner of polytetrafluoroethene (PTFE). The wall 12 and the reducer 16 may be integral with each other. The shroud 30 may include baffles projecting from its inner surface to suppress circulatory flow within it.

30

 The number and arrangement of the ultrasonic modules 24 might also differ, for example there might be two sets of three such modules 24 spaced axially apart along the duct 18. The collars 38 are desirably of such a length
35 that the gap between the end of the coupler 46 and the nearest part of the wall is less than 10 mm and much less

than a quarter wavelength in the buffer liquid 43,
preferably about 6 mm. The gap between the sides of the
coupler 46 and the collar 38 is preferably less than 10
mm, but preferably no less than 2 or 3 mm. The collar 38
5 itself is desirably between 2 and 5 mm thick, preferably
about 3 mm thick, and of steel.

The buffer liquid 43 may be olive oil as described;
the buffer liquid must give low attenuation and have a
10 cavitation threshold above that of the liquid within the
duct 18, so that other buffer liquids may be used. Means
may be provided to circulate the buffer liquid and to
cool it, as described above; this may utilize a pump, or
passive circulation may be sufficient, and indeed there
15 may be no need to provide a heat exchanger.

Referring now to Figure 3 there is shown an
alternative processing vessel 70, similar in many
respects to that of Figure 1. The vessel 70 comprises a
20 tubular cylindrical stainless steel wall 72 integral with
a curved base 76, and with a flanged connection to a
domed lid 74 with a valved inlet duct 75. The vessel 70
is provided with a heat transfer jacket 77, and at its
lowest point is provided with a drain tube 80 and a valve
25 81 (which is closed during operation). An impeller 82 is
located near the base 76, driven by a motor 84 by means
of a shaft 86 which extends through an axial port in the
lid 74. The impeller 82 is thus well below the normal
liquid level 88 which is indicated by a broken line.

30

Above the impeller 82 but well below the liquid
level 88 is a hollow, gas-filled, stainless steel torus
90. The torus 90 defines a cylindrical duct 92 of
internal diameter 130 mm through which the impeller 82
35 causes the liquid to flow. Within the hollow torus 90
are three ultrasonic modules 24 equally spaced around the

wall of the duct 92; these modules 24 are identical to those described in relation to Figures 1 and 2. The torus 90 is supported by tie bars 94 (only one is shown) from the lid 74, and a tube 96 extends to above the lid 74 through which extend electrical cables (not shown) to provide power to the ultrasonic modules 24, and tubes (not shown) to carry buffer liquid and a purge gas for the torus 90.

The processing vessel 70 operates in substantially the same manner as the vessel 10 of Figure 1. Each ultrasonic module 24 is activated so the contents of the duct 92 are subjected to sonic power; the impeller 82 is rotated so the liquid circulates through the duct 92 and around the vessel 70.

The torus 90 may be of two parts, with an annular lid sealed to the remainder of the torus 90 at its inner and outer periphery, secured together by latches (not shown) which might be external, or internal but remotely actuated. Alternatively the torus 90 might be welded together, and its external surfaces electropolished. The internal diameter of the duct 92 might differ from that mentioned above. For example it might be 180 mm or 260 mm in diameter, and it might be provided with a different number of ultrasonic modules 24, for example five or seven.

The lower surface of the torus 90 may be of substantially the same curvature as the portion of the base 76 immediately below it, and the torus 90 may be supported at such a distance above the base 76 that the liquid flow between them is sufficient to maintain solid reagents or crystals in suspension. It will be appreciated that the impeller 82 might be arranged to be above the torus 90 (as shown in broken lines) instead of

below it. Furthermore the direction of flow through the duct 92 might be either downwards (as indicated by the arrows) or upwards. And, particularly in the case of a tall vessel 70, there may also be a shroud tube (not shown) aligned with the duct 92 or providing an extension of the duct 92 so as to enhance circulation within the vessel 70. Another optional feature is the provision of vertical baffles (not shown) projecting from the lower surface of the torus 90 in radial planes, so as to suppress swirling in the liquid.

Claims

1. A processing vessel comprising walls and a base
defining a container for a liquid the container defining
5 no loops, an impeller to cause flow of liquid in the
container, means to define a duct whose bore communicates
with the liquid in the container and means to subject
liquid in the duct to a high ultrasonic intensity, and
the impeller being arranged to cause circulation of
10 liquid between the duct and other parts of the vessel.

2. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 1 wherein
the duct is a dead-end duct forming part of the base of
the container.

15

3. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 2 also
comprising a shroud arranged to constrain the liquid flow
in the vicinity of the impeller, the shroud being shaped
so a jet of liquid is ejected into the duct.

20

4. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 3 wherein
the container is of generally cylindrical shape, and the
shroud is of circular cross-section, tapering in bore
towards its lower end.

25

5. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 1 wherein
the duct is supported within the container spaced away
from the walls and base thereof.

30

6. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 5 wherein
the duct is defined by the axial aperture of a generally
toroidal isonation module.

35

7. A processing vessel as claimed in Claim 5 or Claim 6
wherein the duct is arranged such that liquid may flow
through it, and the duct forms at least part of a shroud

to constrain the liquid flow in the vicinity of the
impeller.

5 8. A processing vessel as claimed in any one of the
preceding Claims wherein at least the base and the walls
are integral with each other.

10 9. A processing vessel as claimed in any one of the
preceding Claims wherein baffles are provided to inhibit
swirling liquid flow.

15 10. A processing vessel as claimed in any one of the
preceding Claims wherein the isonation means comprises at
least one ultrasonic transducer and an ultrasonic horn to
transmit ultrasound from the transducer to the duct, the
horn having a nodal flange whereby it is supported within
a collar, the collar being attached to the outside of the
wall of the duct, and the gaps between the horn and the
collar and the wall of the duct being filled with a
20 coupling liquid.

11. A processing vessel substantially as hereinbefore
described with reference to, and as shown in, Figure 1 or
Figure 3, and Figure 2, of the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical Fields

(i) JK Cl (Ed.M) B1X (X22B)

(ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) B01J (19/10); B06B (3/00, 3/02, 3/04)

Search Examiner
R E HARDY

Date of completion of Search
18 APRIL 1994

Databases (see below)

(i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.

(ii) W.P.I

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
ALL

Categories of documents

- | | |
|---|---|
| X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step. | P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application. |
| Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category. | E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application. |
| A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art. | &: Member of the same patent family; corresponding document. |

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages		Relevant to claim(s)
A	GB 2243092 A	(UKAEA) The Figures	Claim 1
A	GB 0891152 A	(WILLEMS) The Figures	Claim 1
X	US 4731227 A	(PUVARI) Figure 3; col 2 line 48-50	Claim 1 at least
X	SU 001245396 A1	(CAEQ) The Figure (see also W.P.I Abstract Accession No N87-058775)	Claim 1 at least